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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1980

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

September 1980

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 9

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
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Employment & Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

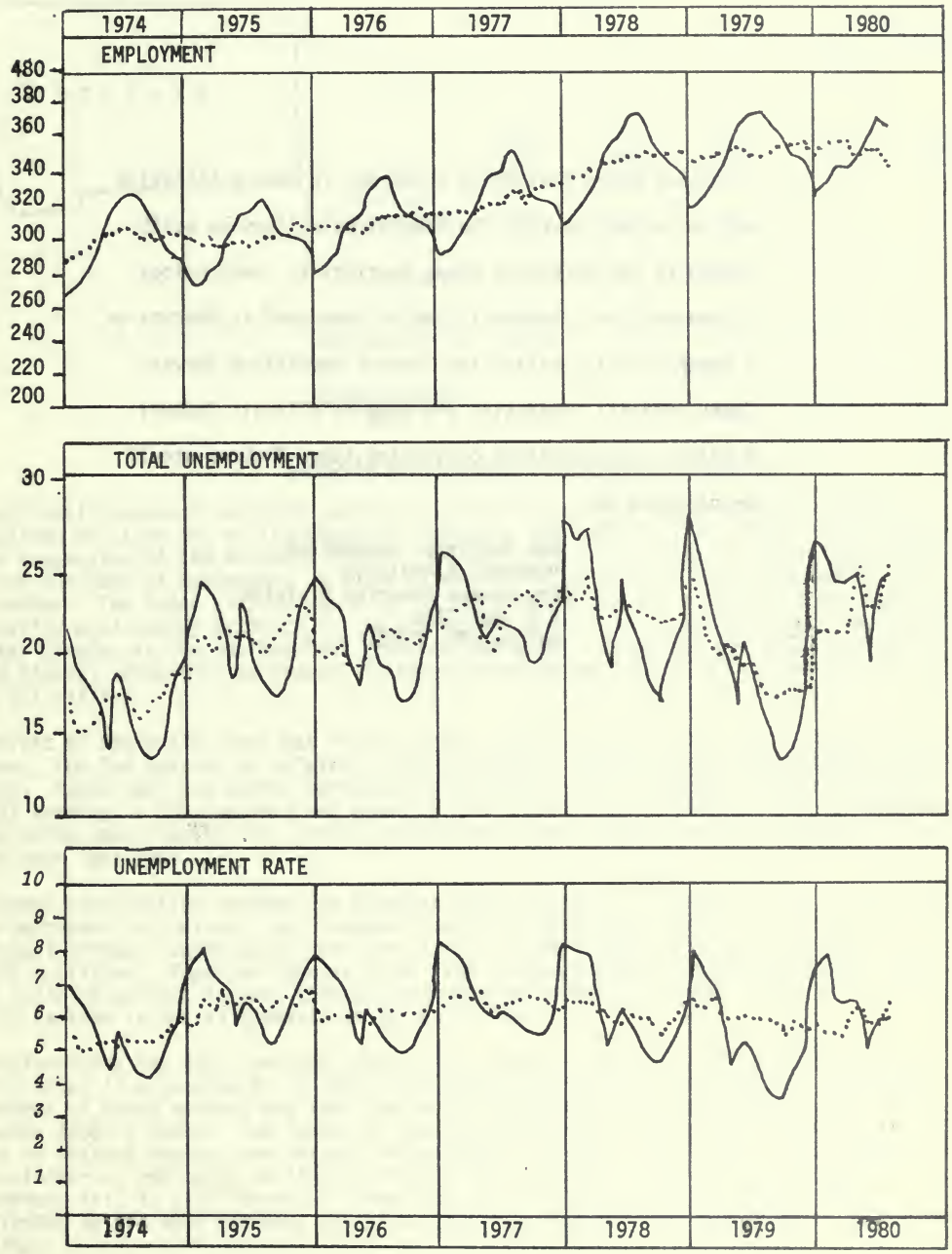
11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ——)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug 1980	July 1980	Aug 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug 1979
Civilian Labor Force	392.3	392.4	391.5	-.1	.8
Employment	371.7	368.3	376.0	3.4	-4.3
Unemployment	20.6	24.1	15.5	-3.5	5.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*6.1*	*4.0*	*-.8*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Highlighting economic activity during this reporting period is Ananconda Company's decision to close two of its plants in Montana. The company's president announced the suspension of the Anaconda Smelter and the Great Falls refinery, effective immediately, as of the 29th of September. A total of about 1500 workers will be affected by the closures. The labor dispute continues at the Butte mine. The potential for minerals is stirring exploratory activity in the Cabinet Mountains in the Northwest and the Stillwater Complex in the Southcentral areas of the state. Royalties for oil, gas, coal and mineral production on federal leases in Montana went up 22.7% last year to a total of $11 million.

Harvest of the grain crops has nearly ended. Corn chopping for silage is about 45% done. The 2nd cutting of alfalfa is 85% finished with some areas anticipating a third crop. Sugar beet and potato harvest should begin in late September or early October. Fall seeding is 30% complete and ahead of the normal 20%. The cost of crop production: including seed, fertilizer, fuels, pesticides, some for machinery and overhead, is up 25% over last year.

Highway construction reaches its spending limit in August. There will be no bids let in September and October; and November contract awards are in doubt. Montana had its biggest highway construction year ever in fiscal 1979-1980, with contract awards of $126.1 million. Reported figures taken from thirteen towns indicate the total number of building permits is less than the previous month and lower than August 1979. This decline is not as dramatic as it was in May.

Manufacturing has 4300 less employees on the payroll in August 1980 than August 1979. This total is accounted for in the durable goods portion of the industry. Fourteen-hundred of these workers are from the primary metal industry-caused mainly by the copper labor dispute. The lumber market is still weak. The saw mills, most of which are in western Montana are notable to keep their crews on full time. The number of manufacturing employees in timber products increased 300 over the previous month. However, this is still down 2700 from last year. Missoula and Kalispell, most affected by the wood products industry, have the highest unemployment rates in the state.

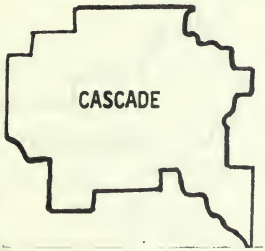
STATEWIDE (Cont.)

The State has been unable to find a qualified operator in its quest to replace an interstate railroad that ceased operating. An official of another railroad reports being optimistic, describes coal shipments as steady and promising, and expects the export of grain to continue to expand. A major utility has limited new hiring because of pressing unmet financial needs. The "hiring freeze" will not apply to construction work being done on power plants. By 1982, a communications company hopes to cut costs through eliminating jobs by using a computer in another state to check out problems.

Retail trade had 700 more employees in August than in July. Most of the increase was in eating and drinking places. This increase still left the industry with 2300 less employees this month than a year ago.

Preliminary census figures show that the population has enlarged by 13% to 783,674. The big gains were in the western counties. Yellowstone County was one of the eastern counties showing a large increase. The biggest expansion, 55.6% was in Ravalli County.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	34.5	34.9	34.9	-.4	-.4
Employment	32.2	32.2	33.0	0	-.8
Unemployment	2.3	2.7	1.9	.4	.4
Unemployment Rate	*6.6*	*7.6*	*5.3*	*-1.0*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Anaconda Company's refinery in Great Falls is closed and will not reopen. This is the result of a decision made by the company on September 29th. About 500 persons are without work due to the closure. This will have a considerable impact on the Great Falls economy.

Agriculture activities in the county consist mainly of finishing the grain and seeding winter wheat. The harvest is 85-100% completed. Planting of winter wheat is 20% completed, which is normal. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture in the county is adequate. The Job Service office reports that the demand for agriculture workers has been steady throughout the period.

Sixteen townhouse units provided a big boost to the total value of residential construction in Great Falls. When combined with three other single family units, the value for residential construction in August was $888,603. This is the highest monthly value for privately financed home building since July, 1978. This increases the residential building permits for the last six months to 56 units valued at $1.8 million compared with 101 housing units valued at $2.7 million for the same period last year.

Four U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies and the Cascade County Cooperative Extension Service will move to a new location in February or March of next year. Construction on the new facility will begin soon. Total cost of the project including land acquisition will be approximately $900,000.

Great Falls officials are considering buying land, riverfront development and Civic Center remodeling as ways of using its nearly $1 million a year in Community Development Block Grant money from HUD. If the city does not use the money, it will face a cutback in its annual grant.

Mechanics at all but one Great Falls auto dealership returned to work. The labor dispute which began in May, has not been totally resolved. Efforts at reaching an agreement are still being attempted at seven garages. The other garages which were originally involved in the dispute have signed contracts with their mechanics.

According to the 1980 Census, Great Falls experienced a 5.8% decrease in population since 1970. The city now has 58,568 residents. Cascade County's population is 80,639 this year compared with 81,804 in 1970. Great Falls still ranks second in population in the state.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	57.3	58.3	56.9	-1.0	0.4
Employment	54.8	55.4	55.2	-0.6	-0.4
Unemployment	2.5	2.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8
Unemployment Rate	*4.4*	*5.0*	*2.9*	*-0.6*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Issues highlighting the Billings SMSA are a labor dispute concerning teachers and one concerning the city police. Teachers came to a tentative agreement at the end of August, but during the first week in September, teachers rejected the contract offered by the board. The rejection was an action to send the contract back to the bargaining table. Negotiations were continuing between the Billings Police Union and the City of Billings in their labor dispute.

A wholesale and retail store in Billings dealing in bowling accessories was reported open on Grand Avenue. During the same period, three mall stores are reportedly closing; they include a chrome furniture store, a clothing store, and a store dealing in fashions for the bathroom. Real estate and lending institutions in the SMSA report some indication that the housing industry may be recovering.

According to a study, the largest city in the state gets its share of the impact, but not the income from coal development. This will not change unless the coal board gives Billings a share of the severance tax receipts or the state gives them some tax options. The study shows the boom resulting in economic growth, but few benefits for the city government.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	36.0	36.0	36.3	0	-.3
Employment	33.8	33.5	34.4	.3	-.6
Unemployment	2.2	2.5	1.9	-.3	.3
Unemployment Rate	*6.0*	*7.1*	*5.1*	*-1.1*	*.9*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The decision by the Anaconda Company to close the Anaconda smelter highlights economic activity. The labor dispute continues at the Butte mine, but the smelter in Anaconda will not reopen. About 1000 workers are affected by this closure. The Anaconda area will feel a drastic impact due to this decision.

Wholesale and retail trade was mostly stable throughout the LMA. Hours were cut, however, at some establishments in Butte due in part to income lost from the labor dispute. Labor turnover in service industries created some placement activity this period. Tourism is about normal for this time of year and restaurants and motels report average activity.

Construction activity was low in Butte, but a little better in Dillon. Contractors in Dillon report the market for new homes is improving. Bids were open for a 42-unit apartment complex and remodeling work continued on a ski resort. Also in Dillon, an old hospital may be converted into either low income apartments or college student housing. In agriculture, the main activities were grain harvesting, irrigating, and fence work. Field work was stopped awhile due to heavy rains.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.3	27.2	27.7	.1	-.4
Employment	26.1	25.9	26.9	.2	-.8
Unemployment	1.2	1.3	.8	-.1	.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.5*	*4.9*	*2.8*	*-.4*	*1.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of grain and second cutting of hay has been delayed by rains over the last month. Combining of spring wheat and barley is only 45-55% completed; as for mid-September, normal is about 75%. The crop yield is generally above average. Planting of winter wheat is about 25% complete. The Job Service office reports that the supply of agricultural workers is meeting the demand.

A total of 33 building permits were issued by the City of Bozeman last month compared with 21 permits in August of 1979. Last months permits represent a total construction value of $2,237,100. Included in this are $973,000 for a new library, $250,000 for a new bank, new offices valued at $200,000 and two condominiums; one of 5 units and one of 3 units, with a total value of $321,556.

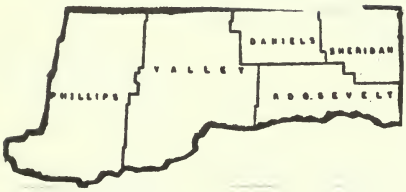
Proposals have been made to restore the upper floors of two historic buildings in downtown Livingston. The projects are to provide 40 units of multi-family housing which would qualify for HUD's rental subsidy program. Total value of the two rehabilitation projects is over $1.1 million.

A 170 foot tower, with wind monitoring equipment at 3 different altitudes, was erected east of Livingston to collect data that could lead to the selection of the area as a site for a 3,000 kilowatt wind generator. A trucking firm received county approval for issuing a $360,000 industrial revenue bond to construct a distribution center in Bozeman. The center is expected to employ 41 people this year and 56 by 1985.

The trade and service industries are experiencing turnover in personnel due to students who are leaving jobs to return to school. A new drug store and a new hardware store are expected to open the first part of October. They will employ up to 70 people.

Gallatin County received almost $2.1 million in Small Business Administration loans. Only two counties in the state exceeded $1 million in SBA loans. The taxable valuation for the City of Bozeman grew a healthy 6.3% to $21.5 million this year. The increase was attributed to a new shopping center, new construction and annexation. Montana State University begins fall quarter the end of September and anticipate 10,250 students for the 80-81 school year. The school budget is $25.5 million for salaries, operations, utilities and capital expenses. By resolution of the town council, Belgrade became a third class city and can now establish a police court commission.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

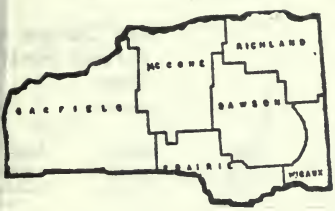
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	19.6	19.4	19.2	.2	.4
Employment	19.0	18.5	18.6	.5	.4
Unemployment	.6	.9	.6	-.3	0
Unemployment Rate	*3.3*	*4.4*	*3.1*	*-1.1*	*.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Valley County Commissioners approved the sale of $3 million in industrial revenue bonds for the construction of a new convention center complex. Work is not expected to begin until next spring. Currently, though, there is little construction activity in the area and hiring has been very slow. A highway construction project did continue through the period, but work should be completed by late fall. Also, work began on a special improvement district in Glasgow. Up to 20 jobs may open up soon if a local mining company reopens to process stockpiled raw materials. Some job openings were created this period with increased activity in oilfield exploration, drilling, and pipeline construction.

An aircraft manufacturer remained in the area through the period training flight personnel at an industrial park. Local officials are hoping the park will be made a permanent site for the firm's operations. Retail trade activity was down, though there was some replacement hiring done. The low activity is due, in part, to very poor yields from grain crops.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

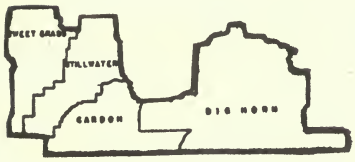
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.3	16.1	16.5	.2	-.2
Employment	16.0	15.7	16.2	.3	-.2
Unemployment	.3	.4	.3	-.1	0
Unemployment Rate	*2.1*	*2.4*	*1.9*	*-.3*	*.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Several construction projects continued through the period and most contractors have enough work through the first of the year. Projects in Glendive include a highway construction job, a new office building, and a utility subplant. In Sidney, work continued on several single-unit and multi-unit residential projects, a contractor building, industrial yard, truck shop, warehouse, welding supply shop, and a $1.4 million sewer system.

Oilfield activity was stable with some seismograph crews moving into the area. Although the crews brought workers in with them, there were requests for roustabouts, warehouse workers, and driller helpers. But since labor supply has been exceeding demand, employers have been having little trouble getting workers. Increased oilfield activity has also created some openings for experienced welders and machinists.

Retail activity was stable to good with some hiring being done to replace college students. Work still has not started on a discount department store in Glendive. Real estate business, which has been slow in past months, has been picking up pace lately. Activity in agriculture was slowed by frequent rains. The sugar beet harvest will begin very soon and ranchers are also planting winter wheat.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.1	14.0	14.0	.1	.1
Employment	13.6	13.4	13.6	.2	0
Unemployment	.5	.6	.4	-.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.9*	*4.1*	*2.8*	*-.2*	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

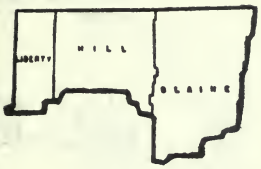
The harvest has been going well. Two crops of hay are in and a third cutting is possible if the weather remains good. The grain crops are 90-100% combined and the yield has been very good. Corn chopping for silage is 40% complete. The sugar beet crops in Carbon County are expected to be as good as they have ever been.

Future mining operations in Sweet Grass County for the platinum group metals could employ 500 people by 1988. These employees could add 3400 to the 1980 population of the county which now has 6400 people. The labor dispute, which closed a coal mine in the southwest portion of Big Horn, has been settled. The four-week long stoppage resulted in the loss of approximately a $200,000 weekly payroll. Production plans at a coal mine in Carbon County are on hold, and eleven miners put on vacation status. If purchase orders for coal that is stockpiled at the mine do not come through, further staff reductions are possible. Members of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe voted in favor of concluding a gas and oil exploration deal with a major oil company.

Construction work on the highway near Big Timber is continuing. East of town, the project is nearing completion. The portion to the west will not be ready for traffic until next summer. When the western portion that has been contracted is completed, it will still be short of connecting with the four-lane highway near Springdale.

The Montana Coal Board approved a $10,000 grant to Hardin to do a storm sewer study. Columbus School Board is asking for bids for the sale of $560,000 in bonds to build five new classrooms at the elementary school and one new room at the high school. A bond up to $300,000 for construction of a year-round swimming pool complex will be on the ballot in Red Lodge. A new emergency service complex is in the planning state by Bridger firemen. The new addition to the firehall would have room to house three fire trucks, two ambulances, and a meeting room for firemen and ambulance drivers.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.3	14.3	14.0	0	.3
Employment	13.5	13.4	13.4	.1	.1
Unemployment	.8	.9	.6	-.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*6.6*	*4.0*	*-1.3*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Most industries throughout the area appear to be relatively stable. Some commercial construction is taking place. The weather is having somewhat of a dampening effect on the normal activity in agriculture. Havre area businessmen are studying the feasibility of a commercial scale alcohol plant. School personnel and students have returned to school, resulting in some temporary openings in various industries.

Construction is to begin immediately on a 65-unit motel in Havre. The contract has been awarded to a Missoula construction firm. Scheduled completion date for the project is March, 1981. Local investors in Chinook are discussing plans for a $1.1 million motel complex. The 4-unit motel would have both dining and meeting facilities which could be used for community events.

The winter wheat harvest is complete for the most part. About 40% of the winter wheat seeding has been finished. Approximately 75% of the spring wheat and barley crops have been harvested. Some fallowing is taking place. Little hiring is occurring.

A $5000 grant from the state has been awarded to a group of Havre investors. The purpose of the grant is to determine prospects of building the above mentioned alcohol plant.

HELENA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	28.9	27.7	28.6	1.2	.2
Employment	27.5	26.1	27.4	1.4	.1
Unemployment	1.4	1.6	1.2	-.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*5.7*	*4.1*	*-.8*	*.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Agriculture activities in the area have been hampered by the rain recently. As weather permits, however, the small grain harvest and haying operations are nearing completion. Crop yield is of very good quality and quantity. The potato harvest will begin around the first of October in Broadwater County. The Job Service reports that the supply of farm laborers is exceeding the demand.

A hard rock mining permit to develop a limestone quarry on 700 acres south of the city has been applied for. The company will attempt to resolve some environmental concerns before the State Department of Lands will grant the permit.

A construction firm has begun a $724,000 expansion of the Veterans Hospital at Fort Harrison. A 1.1 million dollar addition to an insurance firm is underway in downtown Helena. August reports show that commercial construction has been slower this year than last year with only 47 commercial building permits granted during the first seven months of this year, compared with 76 permits for the same period last year.

Future development includes a 61 acre subdivision on Helena's southwest side which received approval of the City Commission. Plans for the subdivision are 217 dwelling units of which 128 will be single family residences. The leaseholder of a downtown motel is seeking financing for a $3.8 million expansion plan that includes a convention center, some shops and additional rooms to the present structure.

The Employment Service office reports that the demand for workers in the trade and service industry is good. Much of the activity in this area is caused by students who held jobs during the summer and now returning to school.

Census figures show that Lewis and Clark County gained 29.4% population in the last ten years. The county now has 43,053 residents. The city of Helena has 23,818 people, up 4.8% from 1970.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	42.9	43.1	42.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Employment	39.7	39.4	40.3	0.3	- 0.6
Unemployment	3.2	3.7	2.2	- 0.5	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*7.4*	*8.7*	*5.3*	*- 1.3*	*2.1*

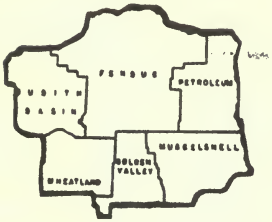
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A Kalispell firm has begun design work for a plant with an initial capacity of 7.5 million gallons of ethanol per year, with an eventual capacity of 20 million gallons. The corporation is trying to secure financing to construct the plant near Hot Springs. Other construction within the LMA consists of ongoing work on a new grocery store in Ronan. Construction also continues on a chain restaurant in Libby. Home building consists mainly of State Board of Housing monies and HUD homes being built on the reservation.

A wood stove manufacturing plant in Polson is adding to its payrolls as orders increase. At the same time, a new subsidiary has started setting up a work force to begin production of gasahol stills. The stills will be sold to diversified crop farmers.

In the Lumber and Wood products industry, there is talk of flip-flopping weeks where workers would be on one week and off the next. Activity in this area remains slow in the Polson area. One mill in the LMA has recalled some wood crews and stud mill workers. A shortage of highly skilled fallers and skidder operators was reported. Governor Judge's "Program 300" has begun its mass layoffs. Tourism and trade were up during the fair in Kalispell, but since then have shown significant decline. With students returning to school, there has been a demand for waitresses, cooks, and nurses aides.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation
(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.6	12.4	12.8	.2	-.2
Employment	12.2	11.9	12.5	.3	-.3
Unemployment	.4	.5	.3	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.2*	*3.7*	*2.5*	*-.5*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

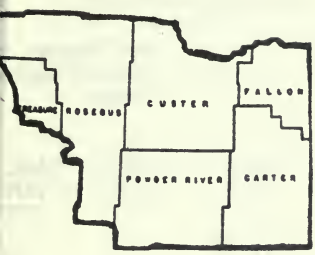
For the most part, the area appeared to be relatively stable. Some activity occurred in the various sectors throughout the area. Construction contracts were awarded on previously reported projects. All construction continued on schedule. Little activity occured in agriculture due to wet weather. Two new businesses opened in Lewistown. In mid-August, tourist related industries seem to have peaked. Some hiring took place in Lewistown as the new brick plant began operations. A government agency laid off 30 workers for a two week period. School personnel and students returned to school resulting in some temporary openings.

A Great Falls construction firm was awarded the contract for the $3.3 million bridge project northwest of Winifred. Three in-state firms received contracts on the electric cooperation office and warehouse facility. An out-of-state construction firm has hired a basic crew to begin tearing up the railroad tracks between Moore and Harlowton. The crew will be expanded when heavy equipment arrives.

Most of the harvest is complete. Winter wheat has been harvested, and about 40% of the planting is done. Approximately 75% of the spring wheat and barley crops have been harvested.

Service industries are doing some temporary hiring as students return to school. The tourist season has peaked, but conventions are scheduled.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.5	16.4	16.5	.1	0
Employment	15.9	15.7	16.0	.2	-.1
Unemployment	.6	.7	.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.5*	*4.5*	*2.9*	*-1.0*	*.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Colstrip continued to lead the area in labor market activity. There are bright spots, however, throughout the rest of the area. In Colstrip, construction and the coal industries provide most of the activity, but services continue to increase as a function of this activity. Throughout the area, road construction crews are beginning to lay off people as projects near completion. School personnel and students have returned to school, resulting in a slight decrease in claims and some temporary openings in various industries. Little activity has taken place in agriculture as the weather continues to take its toll.

All construction in Colstrip continues on schedule. More residential units for the community's work force should be available soon as housing projects and trailer courts near completion. Work on a new high school has begun. The stack for plant #3 has been completed, resulting in layoffs of approximately 50 people. These layoffs should have little effect on claims because the out-of-state firm doing the work brought in their own personnel. The footings for stack #4 are being poured, but construction will not begin until March, 1981.

The number of workers on the various projects in Colstrip are steadily increasing. Some of the mines in the area are hiring as production increases. A liquor store has opened resulting in one store manager job and two part-time clerk positions.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	51.8	52.7	51.9	-.9	-.1
Employment	48.2	48.4	49.3	-.2	-.9
Unemployment	3.6	4.3	2.6	-.7	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*7.0*	*8.2*	*5.0*	*-1.2*	*2.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

While some labor market indicators continue to be below last year's level, there are some signs of improvement over the last several months. The lumber and wood products industry have provided some activity. Construction remains somewhat stable. Retail, real estate, and services continue to suffer from the overall economic conditions. Some bright spots are seen in the mining, manufacturing, and agriculture industries. School personnel and students have returned to school, causing some labor market activity.

In the Missoula area, a lumber mill has called back all of its laid off workers. This same firm has absorbed some of the wood products workers permanently laid off due to a plant closing. A mill in the Thompson Falls area has recalled its planer and sawmill crews following a four week layoff.

Most construction projects remain on schedule. One major exception concerns an expansion project for a lumber mill near Frenchtown. The general contracting firm for this project has been fired.

In Missoula, new car and truck sales are down 12%. Real estate sales are down 37% from a year ago; however, sales are nearly double the April figures. A major cafeteria in a large shopping center has closed due to lack of business.

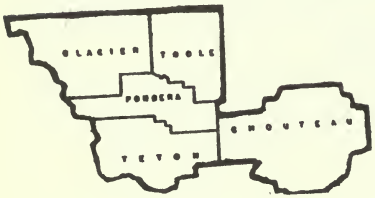
In the Wallace Creek area east of Clinton, an ore mill is being refurbished. When the mill is reactivated, it is expected that on a daily basis, at least 100 tons of ore will be processed from state and regional mines. Most of the ore will be gold or lead. Fifteen men are presently working to get the mill operational. The target date for opening is November 1. The monthly payroll for the operation is expected to be $36,000.

In Hamilton, a plastic manufacturing plant has received word that their small business loan has been approved. The loan will provide capital and allow for expansion. This same firm appears to have a good chance of obtaining a government contract for helmet liners.

The grain harvest is about 65% complete; the grass hay harvest is complete. The barley crop appears to be above average in yield, but winter wheat is below average. Grass hay is selling for $70 + per ton in the field. The apple and potato harvests have not started yet. There is concern about adequate water supplies for irrigating. Irrigators and general farm and ranch workers are in demand.

There has been an increase in job seekers in the Missoula area as university students and their families look for work. Some temporary jobs are open as a result of some students returning to school.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1980	Aug. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	20.1	19.8	19.8	0.3	0.3
Employment	19.2	18.7	19.1	0.5	0.1
Unemployment	0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.2	0.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*5.4*	*3.7*	*-0.7*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic activity remains relatively stable during this reporting period in this LMA. A new office complex under construction in Cut Bank burned to the ground. Reconstruction has begun on this project. The highway project on the Marias river South of Shelby is completed, while work continues on a retirement home in Shelby. A new shopping center is in the planning stages for Conrad. It will be a 7,200 square-foot project.

Oilfield activity remains steady in the East Glacier area. In the Shelby area, demand has been for restaurant help, motel cleaners and nurses in the service sector. Other retail and trade industries are looking for help as high school and college students return to school. Cutting of winter wheat is nearly completed as ideal weather conditions remained allowing farmers to progress on harvest operations. A residual fuel oil plant at the refinery in Cut Bank is closing. It is possible that four persons will be laid off. It was believed the gas plant at the refinery would also close, but this is not true.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

August 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*
Non-White	*13.5%*
Female	*34.9%*
Youth	*9.0%*
Over 45	*17.9%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7		
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6		
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-W) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	*8.1*	*7.0*	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	*7.8*	*6.9*	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	*7.7*	*6.6*	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.8*	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	*5.1*	*5.5*	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	*6.2*	*6.2*	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	*5.5*	*6.3*	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	*4.5*	*5.4*	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	*5.5*	*5.5*	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	*380.8*	*363.4*	*328.4*	*35.0*	*17.4*	*4.6*		*3.1*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.5	32.2	30.4	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	*33.9*	*32.0*	*30.6*	*1.4*	*1.9*	*5.6*	*4.6*	.4
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*

January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.4*	*5.3*	*
September	*57.7*	*55.4*	*53.8*	*1.6*	*2.3*	*4.0*	*4.6*	*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1980	Aug. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	392.3	392.4	391.5	-.1	.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	371.7	368.3	376.0	3.4	-4.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	44.9	42.0	46.0	2.9	-1.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	20.6	24.1	15.5	-3.5	5.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	5.3	6.1	4.0	-.8	1.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	6.1	6.6	4.7	-.5	1.4
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.9	282.2	293.8	3.7	-7.9
MANUFACTURING	23.9	23.5	28.2	.4	-4.3
Durable Goods	14.6	14.3	18.9	.3	-4.3
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.9	8.6	11.6	.3	-2.7
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.2	3.5	-.1	-1.4
Other Durable Goods	3.6	3.5	3.9	.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.3	.1	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	0	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.7	2.6	2.3	.1	.4
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.7	0	-.2
MINING	6.1	6.1	7.9	0	-1.8
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.0	0	-1.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.0	2.3	2.4	-.3	-.4
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.6	3.3	3.5	.3	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.9	17.1	18.2	.8	-.3
15 General Building Contractors	5.6	5.2	6.3	.4	-.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.3	5.0	5.0	.3	.3
17 Special Trade Contractors	7.0	6.8	6.9	.2	.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.6	23.6	24.3	0	-.7
40 Railroad Transportation	7.2	7.2	8.0	0	-.8
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.7	6.8	6.9	-.1	-.2
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.4	74.7	78.0	.7	-2.6
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.4	17.8	.1	-.3
Retail Trade	58.0	57.3	60.2	.7	-2.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.4	8.8	0	-.4
54 Food Stores	7.9	7.8	8.1	.1	-.2
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.8	8.7	9.2	.1	-.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.8	21.4	22.8	.4	-1.0
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.1	11.0	11.3	.1	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	13.1	0	-.1
SERVICES	57.9	58.0	56.7	-.1	1.2
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.9	7.9	8.2	0	-.3
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.2	19.2	17.8	0	1.4
Other Services	28.3	28.4	28.2	-.1	.1
GOVERNMENT	68.1	66.2	67.5	1.9	.6
91 Federal Government	15.3	15.1	15.3	.2	0
92 State Colleges and Universities	6.9	7.0	6.4	-.1	.5
92 Other State Government	11.6	11.4	11.2	.2	.4
93 Local Education	18.2	16.5	17.6	1.7	.6
93 Other Local Government	16.1	16.1	17.0	0	-.9

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	34.5	34.9	34.9	-.4	-.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.2	32.2	33.0	0	-.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.8	1.7	1.8	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.3	2.7	1.9	-.4	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	6.6	7.6	5.3	-.1	1.3
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	7.2	7.8	5.9	-.6	1.3
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	30.0	29.6	30.8	.4	-.8
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.8	0	-.4
Contract Construction	2.2	2.1	2.3	.1	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	-.1
Trade	9.9	9.7	10.1	.2	-.2
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.7	0	.2
Retail Trade	7.0	6.8	7.3	.2	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	6.9	.1	.1
Government	5.5	5.5	5.6	0	-.1
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
State and Local Government	3.7	3.7	3.7	0	0

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1980	Aug. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	57.3	58.3	56.9	-1.0	.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.8	55.4	55.2	-.6	-.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	2.1	1.9	2.1	.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.9	1.7	-.4	.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	4.4	5.0	2.9	-.6	1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	4.8	5.2	3.3	-.4	1.5
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	49.4	49.3	49.1	.1	.3
Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	4.5	0	.1
Contract Construction	2.7	2.7	3.2	0	-.5
Transportation and Public Utilties	5.2	5.2	5.0	0	.2
Trade	16.1	16.1	16.4	0	-.3
Wholesale Trade	5.5	5.5	5.4	0	.1
Retail Trade	10.6	10.6	11.0	0	-.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.4	2.4	2.3	0	.1
Services and Mining	10.8	10.9	10.3	-.1	.5
Government	7.6	7.5	7.4	.1	.2
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	.1
State and Local Government	6.0	5.9	5.8	.1	.2

[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
STATEWIDE	396.3	392.4	392.3	372.6	368.3	371.7	23.7	24.1	20.6	6.0	6.1	5.3
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.0	34.9	34.5	32.4	32.2	32.2	2.6	2.7	2.3	7.3	7.6	6.6
BILLINGS SMSA	58.7	58.3	57.3	55.8	55.4	54.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.4
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	302.6	299.2	300.6	284.4	280.6	284.7	18.2	18.6	15.9	6.0	6.2	5.3
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.6	36.0	36.0	32.6	33.5	33.8	2.0	2.5	2.2	5.9	7.1	6.0
BOZEMAN	28.0	27.2	27.3	26.5	25.9	26.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	5.3	4.9	4.5
GLASGOW	19.5	19.4	19.6	18.8	18.5	19.0	.7	.9	.6	3.8	4.4	3.3
GLENDIVE	16.1	16.1	16.3	15.6	15.7	16.0	.5	.4	.3	2.9	2.4	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.6	.6	.6	.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
HAVRE	14.7	14.3	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.5	1.0	.9	.8	6.7	6.6	5.3
HELENA	29.0	27.7	28.9	27.4	26.1	27.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	5.3	5.7	4.9
KALISPELL	43.6	43.1	42.9	39.7	39.4	39.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	8.9	8.7	7.4
LEWISTOWN	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.2	.5	.5	.4	3.9	3.7	3.2
MILES CITY	16.5	16.4	16.5	15.7	15.7	15.9	.8	.7	.6	4.8	4.5	3.5
MISSOULA	53.9	52.7	51.8	49.8	48.4	48.2	4.1	4.3	3.6	7.7	8.2	7.0
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.1	19.8	20.1	19.1	18.7	19.2	1.0	1.1	.9	5.2	5.4	4.7

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	392.3	391.5	.2	371.7	376.0	-1.1	20.6	15.5	5.1	5.3	4.0	1.3
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.5	34.9	1.1	32.2	33.0	-2.4	2.3	1.9	.4	6.6	5.3	1.3
BILLINGS SMSA	57.3	56.9	.7	54.8	55.2	-.7	2.5	1.7	.8	4.4	2.9	1.5
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	300.6	299.7	.3	284.7	287.7	-1.0	15.9	12.0	3.9	5.3	4.0	1.3
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.0	36.3	-.8	33.8	34.4	-1.7	2.2	1.9	.3	6.0	5.1	.9
BOZEMAN	27.3	27.7	-1.4	26.1	26.9	-3.0	1.2	.8	.4	4.5	2.8	1.7
GLASGOW	19.6	19.2	2.1	19.0	18.6	2.1	.6	.6	0	3.3	3.1	.2
GLENDIVE	16.3	16.5	1.2	16.0	16.2	-1.2	.3	.3	0	2.1	1.9	.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.1	14.0	.7	13.6	13.6	0	.5	.4	.1	3.9	2.8	1.1
HAVRE	14.3	14.0	2.1	13.5	13.4	.7	.8	.6	.2	5.3	4.0	1.3
HELENA	28.9	28.6	1.0	27.5	27.4	.4	1.4	1.2	.2	4.9	4.1	.8
KALISPELL	42.9	42.5	.9	39.7	40.3	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.0	7.4	5.3	2.1
LEWISTOWN	12.6	12.8	1.6	12.2	12.5	-2.4	.4	.3	.1	3.2	2.5	.7
MILES CITY	16.5	16.5	0	15.9	16.0	-.6	.6	.5	.1	3.5	2.9	.6
MISSOULA	51.8	51.9	-.2	48.2	49.3	-2.2	3.6	2.6	1.0	7.0	5.0	2.0
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.1	19.8	1.5	19.2	19.1	.5	.9	.7	.2	4.7	3.7	1.0

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
AUGUST 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392347	371681	20666	5.3
CASCADE	34448	32171	2277	6.6
YELLOWSTONE	57324	54780	2544	4.4
BEAVERHEAD	4429	4294	135	3.0
BIG HORN	6463	6129	334	5.2
BLAINE	3388	3155	233	6.9
BROADWATER	1816	1726	90	5.0
CARBON	3315	3195	120	3.6
CARTER	1046	1029	17	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3606	3522	84	2.3
CUSTER	6424	6221	203	3.2
DANIELS	1587	1559	28	1.8
DAWSON	5880	5729	151	2.6
DEER LODGE	5448	5102	346	6.4
FALLON	2445	2409	36	1.5
FERGUS	6896	6636	260	3.8
FLATHEAD	25989	24277	1712	6.6
GALLATIN	19955	19059	896	4.5
GARFIELD	998	988	10	1.0
GLACIER	6350	5772	578	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	460	450	10	2.2
GRANITE	1154	1078	76	6.6
HILL	9517	9017	500	5.3
JEFFERSON	2408	2259	149	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1384	1327	57	4.1
LAKE	9330	8752	578	6.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	24643	23466	1177	4.8
LIBERTY	1399	1369	30	2.1
LINCOLN	7541	6649	892	11.8
MC CONE	1388	1372	16	1.2
MADISON	2849	2763	86	3.0
MEAGHER	1229	1185	44	3.6
MINERAL	1850	1726	124	6.7
MISSOULA	37139	34732	2407	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2270	2232	38	1.7
PARK	6090	5815	275	4.5
PETROLEUM	375	363	12	3.2
PHILLIPS	3286	3196	90	2.7
PONDERA	3717	3620	97	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1381	1347	34	2.5
POWELL	3614	3426	188	5.2
PRAIRIE	920	905	15	1.6
RAVALLI	8907	8169	738	8.3
RICHLAND	6357	6218	139	2.2
ROOSEVELT	6215	5950	265	4.3
ROSEBUD	4753	4467	286	6.0
SANDERS	3925	3560	365	9.3
SHERIDAN	3300	3263	37	1.1
SILVER BOW	18549	17206	1343	7.2
STILLWATER	2324	2267	57	2.5
SWEET GRASS	2036	2002	34	1.7
TETON	3188	3096	92	2.9
TOOLE	3260	3172	88	2.7
TREASURE	488	478	10	2.0
VALLEY	5237	5009	228	4.4
WHEATLAND	1251	1227	24	1.9
WIBAUX	806	795	11	1.4

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	JULY 1980 PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392392	368260	24132	6.1
CASCADE	34889	32244	2645	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	58327	55409	2918	5.0
BEAVERHEAD	4429	4280	149	3.4
BIG HORN	6348	6022	326	5.1
BLAINE	3466	3147	319	9.2
BROADWATER	1824	1707	117	6.4
CARBON	3412	3263	149	4.4
CARTER	1004	978	26	2.6
CHOUTEAU	3535	3459	76	2.1
CUSTER	6328	6107	221	3.5
DANIELS	1545	1518	27	1.7
DAWSON	5862	5697	165	2.8
DEER LODGE	5413	4977	436	8.1
FALLON	2539	2495	44	1.7
FERGUS	6698	6397	301	4.5
FLATHEAD	26438	24376	2062	7.8
GALLATIN	20099	19122	977	4.9
GARFIELD	905	895	10	1.1
GLACIER	6269	5621	648	10.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	433	413	20	4.6
GRANITE	1147	1051	96	8.4
HILL	9574	8977	597	6.2
JEFFERSON	2362	2221	141	6.0
JUDITH BASIN	1325	1282	43	3.2
LAKE	9230	8603	627	6.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	23521	22211	1310	5.6
LIBERTY	1309	1277	32	2.4
LINCOLN	7442	6388	1054	14.2
MC CONE	1351	1337	14	1.0
MADISON	2911	2785	126	4.3
MEAGHER	1199	1151	48	4.0
MINERAL	1932	1755	177	9.2
MISSOULA	38029	35134	2895	7.6
MUSSELSHELL	2246	2208	38	1.7
PARK	5945	5631	314	5.3
PETROLEUM	399	376	23	5.8
PHILLIPS	3257	3156	101	3.1
PONDERA	3682	3540	142	3.9
POWDER RIVER	1335	1303	32	2.4
POWELL	3585	3357	228	6.4
PRAIRIE	912	888	24	2.6
RAVALLI	8877	8009	868	9.8
RICHLAND	6249	6086	163	2.6
ROOSEVELT	6185	5820	365	5.9
ROSEBUD	4722	4328	394	8.3
SANDERS	3851	3461	390	10.1
SHERIDAN	3285	3201	84	2.6
SILVER BOW	18547	17026	1521	8.2
STILLWATER	2259	2196	63	2.8
SWEET GRASS	1959	1930	29	1.5
TETON	3097	2986	111	3.6
TOOLE	3247	3151	96	3.0
TREASURE	491	474	17	3.5
VALLEY	5125	4845	280	5.5
WHEATLAND	1250	1212	38	3.0
WIBAUX	792	777	15	1.9

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:					
	Aug. 1980 1/	July 1980	Aug. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
						July 1980		Aug. 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	128.9	128.7	128.5	.2	.4	282.2	45.6	285.9	45.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.3	0	-.6	23.5	11.5	23.9	11.3
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	6.1	8.1	6.1	8.2
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	-.1	17.1	9.3	17.9	9.0
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.5	4.4	4.5	.1	0	23.6	18.8	23.6	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.1	36.2	36.9	-.1	-.8	74.7	48.4	75.4	47.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	13.0	65.4	13.0	64.9
Services	37.1	37.2	34.3	-.1	2.8	58.0	64.1	57.9	64.2
Government 2/	37.9	37.6	38.8	.3	-.9	66.2	56.8	68.1	55.7

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.....	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

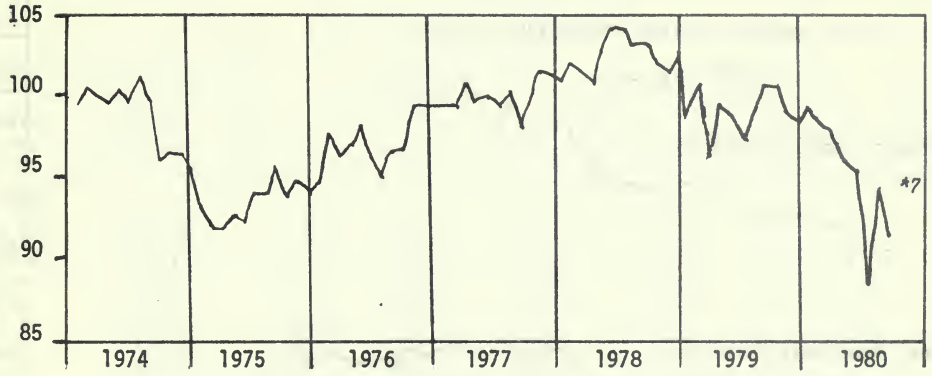
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	128.9
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5
Services.....	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	37.1
Government.....	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	37.9

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment Series began January, 1974. Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MONTHLY FIGURES
of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	*96.1*
February	*98.6*
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	*98.5*
June	*100.4*
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	*99.2*
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980

January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	*94.6*
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*

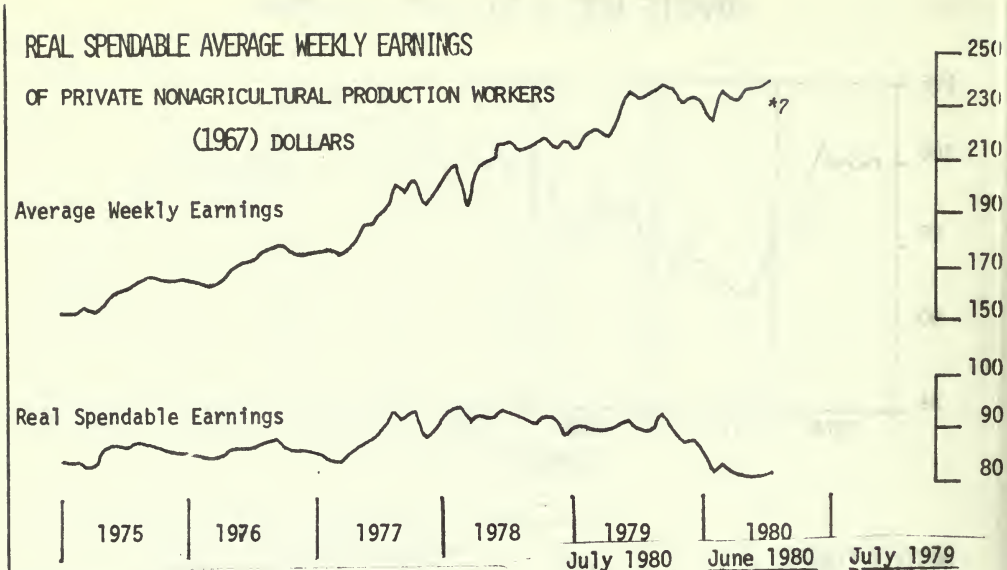
MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Two economic indicators posted positive movement in July. The other four indicators noted negative movement. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight upward movement, while Building Permits recorded a considerable increase of 153 in July. The Composite Index dropped from 92.6 in June to 90.2 during July. A reason for the decrease was a substantial increase in the Manufacturing Layoff Rate due to an increase in the layoffs from the lumber and wood products industry. Related to this increase was an increase in Average Weekly Initial Claims, and a decrease in manufacturing employment and Average Weekly Hours in manufacturing. The manufacturing Accession Rate dropped from 4.7 per 100 employees to 3.8.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.*
** *Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*



	1979 July 1980	1980 June 1980	July 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	238.82	234.97	233.87
3/ Taxes Withheld	37.72	36.65	37.25
Spendable Earnings	201.08	191.31	196.62
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	120.00	118.29	106.79
Real Spendable Earnings	81.08	80.02	89.41

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
Jan.	215.42	89.20
Feb.	219.57	89.60
Mar.	221.43	89.29
Apr.	220.68	88.10
May	225.42	88.52
Jun.	236.99	91.26
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sep.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross Average Weekly Earnings noted a considerable increase as it jumped from $234.97 in June to $238.82 in July. This compares to $223.87 in July of 197 With this 2.1% increase in Gross Wages, Average Weekly Real Spendable Earnings rose by only 1.3% from June to July due mostly to inflation, which is measured by the Consumer Price Index. Real Spendable Earnings posted an increase f the previous month, as it rose from $80 to $81.08. One year ago, Real Spendabl Earnings were recorded at $89.41 per we

** Indicates last month of plotted data*
1/ Average Weekly earnings tf total private nonagricultural production workers.
2/ Real spendable eaerage weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production woekers
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] Montana	Percent[1] U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	6.4	6.3	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	6.3	6.1	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	6.6	6.2	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	6.0	6.1	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	5.9	6.1	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	6.0	5.8	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	6.0	6.1	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	5.9	5.9	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	5.8	5.9	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	5.4	5.8	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	5.8	5.8	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	5.7	5.9	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	6.4	5.8	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	5.7	5.7	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	5.3	5.7	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	5.5	5.8	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	5.2	5.8	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	5.0	5.7	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	5.1	5.7	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	4.9	5.9	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	5.9	6.2	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	5.6	6.0	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	5.5	6.2	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	6.5	7.0	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	5.8	7.8	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	5.9	7.7	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	6.6	7.8	2.7
August	368.8	346.4	315.6	30.8	22.4	6.1	776	3.1
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	7.2	6.4	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	7.5	6.3	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	7.1	6.6	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.0	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.0	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	5.9	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.1	5.8	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	7.4	5.8	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	5.7	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	6.6	.5
August	33.4	31.0	29.8	1.2	2.4	7.2	6.1	.4
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.6	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

August 1980

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$237.08	$238.82	$234.99	36.7	37.2	37.3	6.46	6.42	6.30
MANUFACTURING	364.72	375.90	368.48	40.3	42.0	43.3	9.05	8.95	8.51
Durable Goods	377.61	391.42	374.07	40.3	42.5	43.7	9.37	9.21	8.56
Primary Metal Industries	455.52	467.39	374.74	42.1	43.6	40.6	10.82	10.72	9.23
Nondurable Goods	339.29	346.88	356.59	40.2	41.1	42.3	8.44	8.44	8.43
Food and Kindred Products	277.95	282.66	293.26	41.3	42.0	44.5	6.73	6.73	6.59
MINING									
Metal Mining	458.77	434.40	451.05	54.1	53.3	48.5	8.48	8.15	9.30
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	390.14	407.32	363.09	38.1	39.7	36.2	10.24	10.26	10.03
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	331.78	331.78	331.27	42.7	42.7	42.2	7.77	7.77	7.85
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	361.08	361.08	333.45	50.5	50.5	45.0	7.15	7.15	7.41
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	191.38	193.80	190.65	33.4	34.3	34.6	5.73	5.65	5.51
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	161.90	162.84	153.32	34.3	34.5	34.3	4.72	4.72	4.47
SERVICES	158.55	158.30	142.45	35.0	35.1	35.0	4.53	4.51	4.07

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE XVI

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING	4.0	7.3	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.6	4.5	0.2	7.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.7	5.6	0.4	0.2
Durable Goods	3.8	9.3	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	7.1	0.2	10.2	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	9.0	0.3	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	1.2	4.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.1
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.3	2.8	2.5	3.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
MINING	3.4	5.3	5.0	2.7	4.4	4.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	3.9	6.8	3.5	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.4	3.1	0.9
Metal Mining	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	6.4	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

* *Less than .05.*

Series began January 1959.

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	26	44	233	279
MINING	48	46	279	195
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	44	104	353	591
MANUFACTURING	16	38	160	210
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	12	35	133	177
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	99	172	867	886
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	43	46	312	344
SERVICES	116	181	1028	1106
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(50)	(33)	(292)	(184)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	8	39	108	124
STATE TOTAL	412	705	3473	3912

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	412	705	3473	3912
GREAT FALLS SMSA	22	49	225	270
BILLINGS SMSA	58	103	464	622
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	99	47	455	129
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	24	47	235	248
Beaverhead	2	5	39	24
Deer Lodge	0	3	16	15
Granite	2	6	11	14
Madison	3	8	33	36
Powell	3	4	27	12
Silver Bow	14	21	109	120
BOZEMAN LMA	30	50	245	264
Gallatin	27	38	192	227
Meagher	1	2	10	7
Park	2	10	43	59
GLASGOW LMA	8	22	98	182
Daniels	1	1	5	8
Phillips	2	5	20	24
Roosevelt	1	8	28	31
Sheridan	1	3	22	28
Valley	3	5	23	28
GLENDIVE LMA	18	55	182	231
Dawson	3	17	46	60
Garfield	0	1	3	8
McCone	2	1	17	11
Prairie	1	1	8	5
Richland	12	34	103	140
Wibaux	0	1	5	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	9	27	86	115
Big Horn	2	10	22	38
Carbon	2	7	27	43
Stillwater	3	8	23	21
Sweet Grass	2	2	14	13
HAVRE LMA	14	22	103	111
Blaine	4	4	35	17
Hill	10	18	58	81
Liberty	0	0	10	13
HELENA LMA	27	43	223	302
Broadwater	1	3	12	21
Jefferson	0	1	13	22
Lewis and Clark	26	39	198	259
KALISPELL LMA	34	82	382	488
Flathead	25	51	258	321
Lake	8	15	67	79
Lincoln	1	16	57	89
LEWISTOWN LMA	7	15	76	84
Fergus	4	9	40	50
Golden Valley	0	1	2	4
Judith Basin	1	0	11	10
Musselshell	1	2	18	11
Petroleum	0	0	1	2
Wheatland	1	3	4	7
MILES CITY LMA	11	24	121	117
Carter	2	4	22	5
Custer	5	6	32	44
Fallon	2	5	36	26
Powder River	0	5	8	11
Rosebud	2	4	22	18
Treasure	0	0	1	3
MISSOULA LMA	34	91	402	579
Mineral	2	3	15	14
Missoula	27	67	289	411
Ravalli	5	17	75	115
Sanders	0	4	23	39
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	17	28	176	170
Choteau	5	4	38	28
Glacier	2	7	45	43
Pondera	2	9	28	41
Teton	2	1	20	15
Toole	6	7	45	43

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETA5-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
AUGUST 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	115	9,240.29
BIGHORN	315	24,378.36
BLAINE	262	21,943.98
BROADWATER	120	11,501.96
CARBON	180	15,783.16
CARTER	18	1,491.00
CASCADE	3,492	282,814.75
CHOUTEAU	99	9,016.28
CUSTER	198	17,579.10
DANIELS	40	2,776.00
DAWSON	150	12,290.61
DEER LODGE	647	53,044.24
FALLON	12	822.00
FERGUS	250	19,225.65
FLATHEAD	2,243	189,073.36
GALLATIN	1,365	113,354.41
GARFIELD	2	124.00
GLACIER	802	64,146.24
GOLDEN VALLEY	12	1,285.00
GRANITE	118	10,539.60
HILL	674	49,827.70
JEFFERSON	146	12,512.55
JUDITH BASIN	27	2,447.00
LAKE	678	51,785.69
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,468	131,502.35
LIBERTY	10	652.00
LINCOLN	1,624	152,798.02
MCCONE	7	336.00
MADISON	98	8,944.48
MEAGHER	63	4,625.42
MINERAL	199	16,850.86
MISSOULA	4,156	373,223.81
MUSSELSHELL	66	6,910.00
PARK	310	25,357.36
PETROLEUM	4	464.00
PHILLIPS	91	7,536.32
PONDERA	101	6,232.25
POWDER RIVER	29	2,519.00
POWELL	203	15,018.28
PRAIRIE	12	1,054.00
RAVALLI	835	70,378.61
RICHLAND	99	8,993.55
ROOSEVELT	333	25,108.35
ROSEBUD	472	43,362.20
SANDERS	614	52,959.51
SHERIDAN	30	2,260.00
SILVER BOW	2,594	212,950.82
STILLWATER	64	5,450.00
SWEET GRASS	41	3,180.00
TETON	54	4,513.27
TOOLE	86	7,155.00
TREASURE	5	339.00
VALLEY	313	26,514.21
WHEATLAND	3	132.00
WIBAUX	4	323.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,984	354,297.60
INTRASTATE	29,937	2,549,649.28
INTERSTATE	1,201	210, 880.03
TOTAL	31,138	2.760. 529.31

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU AUGUST 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,016	185,136.83
BIGHORN	3,124	269,167.84
BLAINE	2,503	216,014.59
BROADWATER	1,719	171,932.25
CARBON	2,391	228,319.48
CARTER	160	14,104.52
CASCADE	34,938	3,182,592.08
CHOUTEAU	631	52,653.84
CUSTER	2,695	237,159.95
DANIELS	232	18,710.26
DAWSON	1,687	159,648.11
DEER LODGE	5,270	452,047.43
FALLON	345	31,339.60
FERGUS	3,560	304,016.69
FLATHEAD	33,803	3,051,238.94
GALLATIN	16,867	1,499,591.16
GARFIELD	41	3,989.00
GLACIER	6,190	501,962.64
GOLDEN VALLEY	125	11,944.00
GRANITE	1,084	89,074.26
HILL	6,529	553,087.03
JEFFERSON	1,924	191,476.68
JUDITH BASIN	308	26,839.74
LAKE	7,936	684,485.02
LEWIS AND CLARK	16,269	1,481,869.65
LIBERTY	315	29,983.80
LINCOLN	21,386	2,061,209.37
MCCONE	161	11,385.00
MADISON	1,055	92,320.73
MEAGHER	536	46,192.22
MINERAL	3,775	376,308.91
MISSOULA	44,374	4,093,639.71
MUSSELSHELL	555	56,929.00
PARK	5,596	485,104.91
PETROLEUM	58	4,734.50
PHILLIPS	1,142	100,018.80
PONDERA	1,829	171,394.04
POWDER RIVER	201	20,118.00
POWELL	3,063	275,206.83
PRAIRIE	346	32,121.92
RAVALLI	12,347	1,080,002.06
RICHLAND	1,203	107,461.31
ROOSEVELT	2,203	172,794.40
ROSEBUD	3,144	287,776.56
SANDERS	7,384	686,639.73
SHERIDAN	262	22,224.00
SILVER BOW	18,451	1,629,404.55
STILLWATER	1,480	138,455.00
SWEET GRASS	376	37,183.37
TETON	1,238	111,653.31
TOOLE	1,586	147,156.23
TREASURE	105	11,331.00
VALLEY	3,193	285,601.11
WHEATLAND	189	15,947.65
WIBAUX	156	12,074.80
YELLOWSTONE	42,059	4,024,665.64
INTRASTATE	332,115	30, 251, 171.47
INTERSTATE	11,973	1, 678, 994.44
TOTAL	344,088	31, 930, 165.91

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims[1/]	40,329	31,510	8,819	*28.0*
Continued Claims[1/]	407,876	344,215	63,661	*18.5*
Number of Benefit Payments[1/]	344,088	290,314	53,774	*18.5*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1/]	$31,930,164	$24,487,586	$7,442,578	*30.4*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount[1/2/]	$97.29	$88.10	$9.19	*10.4*

MONTHLY

	August 1980	July 1980	August 1979	Change From Year Ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims[1/]	2,806	5,177	2,042	764	*37.4*
Continued Claims[1/]	40,795	45,558	31,388	9,407	*30.0*
Number of Benefit Payments[1/]	31,138	38,371	27,471	3,667	*13.3*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1/]	$2,760,529	$3,505,174	$2,247,285	$513,244	*22.8*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt[1/2/]	$92.64	$95.18	$84.95	$7.69	*9.1*
Trust Fund Balance	$20,611,132*	$16,175,676*	$12,348,773**	$8,262,359	*66.9*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*
*** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $10,484,089.*

All the figures in August show an improvement in the unemployment status over July, and while all counts were higher than August 1979, the difference was not nearly as great as July 1979 to July 1980. Fewer initial and continued claims were recorded than last month, although there were 764 more initial and 9,407 more continued claims than August 1979. This compares favorably with 2,056 and 31,571 more initial and continued claims in July 1980 than July 1979.

The same pattern was evident in number and amount of benefits paid, a drop from July, but only 13.3% rise in number of payments and 22.8% in dollar amount from August a year ago. Cumulative figures continue to show a gain over the previous year, but at a slower pace this month.

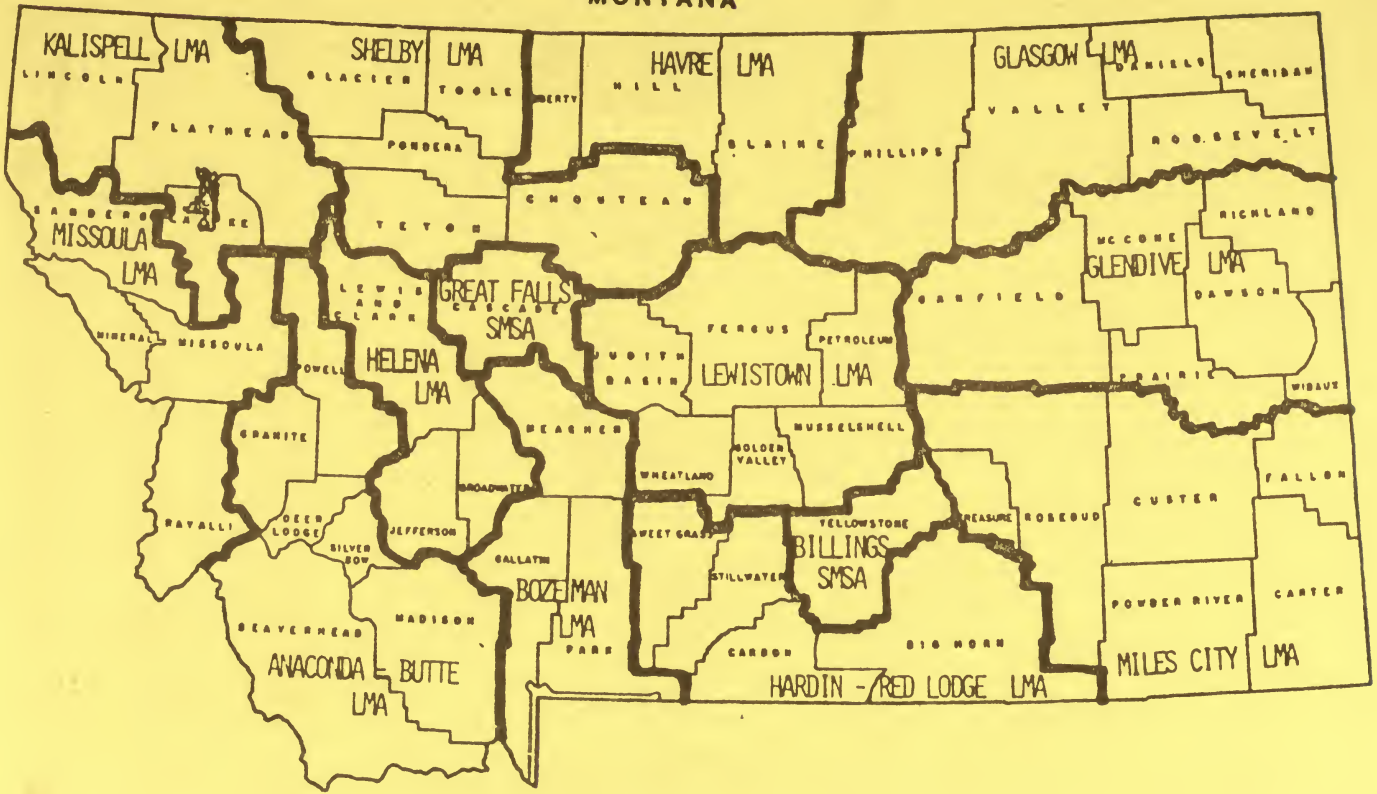
The Average Weekly Benefit Amount decreased again this month from July by $2.54, but was $7.69 more than August 1979. January through August A.W.B.A. stayed much the same as all the year-to-date amounts have been since January, averaging $96.89 in 1980 and $89.00 in 1979 for the eight-month period.

In August, contributions to the Trust Fund, as well as a smaller amount of benefits paid out, raised the Balance to the highest it has been in 1980. On the whole, the August report showed the usual end of summer advancement, but it was especially welcome this year.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



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OF MONTANA
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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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